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## The Doctrine of 1917

In his carefully considered address to Congress on January 22, 1917, President

"Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guaranter of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be major force of mankind."

In the closed-door negotiations at Paris the President, as is shown by the document which it is declared has "a good and sufficient reason for the phraseology ident has opposed those who camped where he camped in 1917.

of the central organization. It relies on proletarian than the greediest boss. public opinion to secure respect for its decisions-a public opinion that proved pend, not on the judgment of the couneil, but on the instructions of home

We have before us not a world constitution akin to the Constitution of the United States, supreme and self-acting in its appointed field, but something like out, possessed advisory power, and hence no power at all. It is true, besides authority to raise a hue and cry, there

is just and righteous; let nations which are together in this war enter into a pact of mutual and general obligation." To this offer the President in his Manchester speech replied that the United States would enter into no such arrangementthreatened to withdraw from the negotiations rather than do it. The French Prime Minister then suggested an international police force. This also the President rejected, pleading the limitations of the American Constitution. But with the very citadel of the American position abandoned and the French but reëchoing the President's first ideas, we behold a wide propaganda to support the absurdity that the French are in some way imperialists and unfriendly to a peace league. Political exigencies may of \$12,500,000 a year until 1926, to be demand the misrepresentation, and large | distributed among the states for educanumbers of persons may be temporarily deceived by an energetic partisanship, but the truth will ultimately be recog-

In so far as the international executive council can be converted into a fivenation league, and this five-nation league associates with its sublime work all peoples that can be induced to help, a community of power will be created and the called, and that in the mean time private to others the burden of this respon- baked apple hurled in their direction." We world organized for peace instead of for war. But in and by itself the new machinery will effect little. The Hague convention was not able to save peace in 1914, while a definite entente among the effect that a large majority of the the covenant in its present form is Sam Browne belts in the United States Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States would have saved it. The hope of the future lies in having, if another crisis comes, such a community of power as the world did not have in 1914. Put out this light-and it is dimmed to the degree that distrust is stimulated by associates whose wholehearted cooperation is necessary-and in the dark the seeds of war will spring again into noxious growth.

The great business of the American press, avoiding the twin pests of narrow

tribute to bringing before the American | bia University of material from the life people exceedingly simple truths. To use a striking figure employed by Horace Greeley at the close of our Civil War, it is no more possible to found peace on distrust than it is to plant a colony on an iceberg and expect it to survive when tropical waters are reached.

# Who Pays the Bills?

A procession of witnesses before the Overman committee has smashed the contention that the Bolshevists are victims of misrepresentation. Russia is a land of horror and reaction. Tyranny is working there as tyranny always works. It butchers those who dare oppose its will. The first fury was directed against the bourgeoisie. Then it broke against the liberals and the social

To a Bolshevist chief the class to which a man belongs little matters. What he is concerned about is obedience. "Submit or die!"-this was the simple formula of Caligula and Tamerlane, and it is the formula of Lenine and Trotzky. These autocrats may not be personally bloodthirsty-Robespierre was a man of tender sensibilities, and exclaimed, "Have you no humanity?" when a visitor trod on his pet poodle. Russia's unheavenly twins may be torn of heart when they sign orders for executions. But, like the czars, they would rather kill a man than have him around making trouble for them.

But far more important than particular atrocities is the mass misery introduced by the Bolshevist system. Think of what is implied by the statements, supported by official Bolshevist documents, that only a small percentage of the factories of Russia are in operation! Think that the population of a peace made secure by the organized Petrograd has gone down 65 per cent in but little more than a year! The roads of Russia are crowded with the broken men and women struggling to reach some peasant relative who may have food. The greater part of this footsore army may be assumed not to and substance of every article," and be political-to have little clear idea hence is to be swallowed whole—the Pres- of the cause of their misfortunes. But the cause is plain. It is not possible to drive the efficient from management of industry, personally selfish though they The covenant, as it is called, has no may be, and escape the gravest social clear sanction of force behind it. Not a consequences. A committee that does soldier or a ship is placed at the disposal not know how may be worse for a

The Overman committee, having sufficiently exposed the conditions in Russia, may well take up the task of finding pitifully inadequate in 1914. Even the | whence comes the impulse for the Boldecisions are unoriginal and derived-de- shevist propaganda in this country. Centain publications here are suspiciously prosperous, just as some were when the German fund was finding its way into circulation. Societies are being organized and lecturers put in the field. Who is paying the bills? Are the reports true which say money from Russia has been placed in American banks? Not long ago in Moscow \$5,000,000 was the Articles of Confederation, under voted for propaganda purposes abroad. which the Continental Congress, as Mr. Who in America is on the payroll? Let Wilson as a historian has often pointed us hope that the facts will come out now instead of two or three years hence.

# Americanization Can Wait

In spite of the earnest Americanizais an article contemplating an economic tion campaign of Secretary Lane of the ourselves to go to Europe, Asia and boycott, but the whole article is so vague Interior Department, the Democratic Africa, and the European nations oblias probably to be of little practical value. Congress which closes March 4 has de- gate themselves to come to this side. 'Ole.'" Clemenceau, in behalf of the French. creed that there shall be no legislation No meridian of longitude divides responclemenceau, in behalf of the French, on this important subject at this sessaid: "Let us create an organized major sion. That means that the Smith-Bank- The Monroe Doctrine, based on the head bill, which had the support of Sec- principle that this country has a paralliance to guarantee a settlement that retary Lane, and other measures aiming | ticular sphere of influence, thus goes to | English. Leavin' off the H. Hole-'Ole. at the same target, the promotion of the scrap heap. The South American See?' Americanization through education, are shelved, and that, so far as the present Congress is concerned, no effort will be made to educate and Americanize the 8,529,000 persons in this country over the age of ten years who, experts have testified, either cannot read or write any language or cannot read, write or speak

the language of this country. A large part of the native-born Americans who cannot read or write our language are the Southern negroes, who are barred from voting by state laws requiring literacy qualifications. The education of these negroes would, of course, threaten the Democratic domination in the South. However, the Smith-Bankhead bill was so worded that these negroes could still be kept in ignorance if the Southern States so desired. The measure provided for an appropriation | ternational arrangement now proposed tional purposes, but no state which did not appropriate dollar for dollar would be awarded any of the fund. All that a state would need to do, therefore, to keep its illiterates in ignorance would

be to refuse to make an appropriation. It is encouraging to learn, however, that the friends of the illiteracy relief | republics to the south from European inbills are preparing for their immediate reintroduction at the special session of Congress which it is expected will be It is arguable that it is desirable to pass and state measures are being taken to sibility. It is also arguable that the Information in Washington in regard to undesirable neighbors. But that the cially if the core were still in it. the foreign press of the country is to newspapers coming under this head are ratified is not arguable. devoting much attention to the Ameri

canization of their readers. An indication of the trend of public sentiment on the subject of Americanization is furnished by the recent action of the Missouri House of Representatives in adopting by a vote of 119 to teenth as they marched with bayonets signia of a black cat upon his sleeve, "I 8 a bill forbidding the teaching in any "public, private or parochial school" below the eighth grade of any foreign lan- dark-skinned warriors are the best in

which the German element is strongest. There are a multitude of Americanization plans under way in New York, one of the most novel and interesting being them: "We are charmed by the mag-

of Theodore Roosevelt that will inculcate a love and reverence for America. After being displayed at Columbia the exhibit may be taken to other cities.

# Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Among Canadian statesmen of our day Sir Wilfrid Laurier easily ranked first. He was Premier of the Dominion from 1896 to 1911, and prior to 1896 had served for nine years as the Opposition leader in Parliament. The Canada of the present is in a large measure his

His greatest service, perhaps, to his countrymen was in moderating the antagonisms which had distracted Canada before the Union and which persisted long after it. He was a native of the Province of Quebec, born of French-speaking New York is a kid's town, there's sundace in the Catholic parents. He was also the first and only French Canadian to rise to the Premiership. But his horizon was spacious. His loyalty to his own race, religion and section did not prevent him from pursuing a broad, nationalistic pol-

The Liberal party, of which he was the leader, had formerly been somewhat antiimperialistic in its leanings and distrustful of closer relations with Great Britain. But Laurier cooperated with the govern- On the blessed Paris boulevards, where a man ment in London in strengthening imperial bonds and at the same time improving the Dominion's status as a component but nearly independent unit of the British Empire.

The Liberal party had also been antiprotectionist. But Laurier allowed the Conservative tariff to stand practically unchanged, and in the latter part of his Premiership granted British manufacturers a differential of 33 1-3 per cent. In spite of much opposition in Quebec he sent Canadian contingents to the South African War. He thus recognized Canada's obligation to give military support to the mother country, paving the way for the Dominion's whole-hearted and magnificent participation in the World

Laurier had in a high degree imagination and vision. He also had the courage to subordinate the interests of the moment to the interests of the future. These qualities, singularly enough, contributed to his defeat in 1911. He had long favored reciprocity with the United States. When, after many rebuffs, the United States offered a generous measure of reciprocity he could not but welcome the proposal. He saw that freer trade relations must eventually benefit both countries. But the Conservative opposition seized eagerly on an issue on which it could appeal to latent nationalistic animosities and prejudices. After a campaign of emotionalism the Canadian voters rejected reciprocity on the theory that it threatened an impairment of the

Dominion's economic independence. Probably they would reverse the verdict now if no question of party control at Ottawa were involved.

# An End to Monroeism

The draft of the league of peace makes | than this. no mention of hemispheres. The scheme proposed applies as much to one continent as to the other. There is as definite provision for "international cooperation" everywhere. We obligate

states, if threatened in their territorial integrity or otherwise, would look to the league for protection, not to us. It would imply a breaking of the bond for us to say that oversea intrusion would not be stuff. Great!" tolerated. It is not possible to escape the logic of Senator Borah on this matter. As to many things the covenant is vague, | serious. Comedy. Great show."

but not as to this. President Wilson landed American soldiers in Vera Cruz. Under his orders the troopers of General Pershing crossed the Mexican border. Because Huerta was a murderer and his government rested on tyrannous force, this country was instrumental in creating a situation which led to the establishment of Carranza in power. Other peoples who had interests in Mexico were warned offwere told that the matter was exclusively the affair of Uncle Sam. Under the insuch independent action by us would be Columbus raid, or of disapproval of a the heart to ask for a correction. Mexican despot, we could only appeal to the league and ask for justice and authority to act in its name.

The Monroe Doctrine on its altruistic side was born of a desire to protect the terference. The league will assume the Monroe Doctrine will come to an end if

New York during the war period has seen and has been uplifted by many moving spectacles. But never have the feelings of massed thousands been as and helmets and superb élan. No wonder proud Colonel Hayward says his guage. Missouri is one of the states in | the war. Black men returning from a great part in upholding a civilization they hope some day will also be completely theirs! The cheering said to criticism and insincere eulogy, is to con- the exhibit being prepared at Colum- nanimity of your spirit."

# The Conning Tower

THE DOUGHBOY'S LAMENT After Dr. Henry Van Dyke and July Pirat

ve been to see America and I've wandered up Among the homes of millionaires and cities of re-

To the blessed Land of Rum-Enough beyond the ocean tara.

Chi. to roam. So when it comes to living, there's no place like

I admire the noble firkins with buttermilk all

And, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and wander for a night

I know the States are sorrowful and something

looking back The glory of the present is to make the future dry And to drive the water wagon to Millennium, on

I want a ship that's eastward bound

To the blessed Land of Rum-Enough beyond the

streets are full of bars

Covenant of the L. of N. will be the world's ary 7. It may help to warn them against constitution for concord and prosperity or he cause of all the world's woe, there will | country. about 100,000,000 of us who were in favor of it from the start or who knew from the beginning that the thing couldn't fail.

To our notion, the most conspicuous slacker in this war has been Mr. Dooley. We should rather have read his animadversions on the whole business, including the present harmony, than anybody else's we can think of.

Speaking of Neufchateau, what was the final status of trench A in the northeast sector of the billiard table at the Cafe de l'Agriculture?

What the Cincinnati Nationals and the Boston Americans are going to be called in this season of Bolsheviphobia is a question for more exclusively sport columns

# THE TRAIN TALKERS

'The Better 'Ole.' "The better what?"

" 'Ole' ?"

"What's ''Ole'?"

"Oh, 'The Better 'Ole,' ch?

"No. I haven't seen it. What kind of a show is it?"

"That so?"

"Sure. Kind of a war play, only not

"Sure, Darned funny, Kind of a war

play, but funny at the same time." "Have to take that in, I guess."

Mr. Burleson's men are not all speed demons, of course. But the postmaster of query about a money order that has been pending since May 7, 1917, he "would appreciate"-February 13, 1919-"a prompt Dept. at Wash'n, D. C."

When the esteemed proofroom makes it read, in Article XXII of the Covenant of illegal and a gross breach of faith. In the League of Nations, "The high conthe event of a Tampico insult, or a trasting parties agree," we, for one, haven't

Sung by the A. E. F. On the other side of Paris,

There is Brest for the weary, There is Brest for you.

deal with this problem. A recent state- gains to us from the league compensate | we'd run away from a Hun shell no more ment issued by the Committee on Public | us for giving up the right to exclude | rapidly than from a baked apple, espe-

> A mad, mad wag is Doug. Meeting a stirred as by the veterans of the Fif- returned soldier with the divisional in-

> > tional flower from the goldenrod to the forget-me-not. Our suggestion is for a burbankization of the mayflower and the forget-me-not.

I've admired the crumbling breweries and the pure, But now I think I've had enough of irrigated

So it's home again and home again— La belle Parce for me!

want a ship that's castward bound To plough the rolling rea

Where the vales are filled with vineyards and the streets are full of bars.

Boston is an old maid's town with pencils in her it's sweet to dream in Philly, and it's great from

I hate the places in St. Lou, where near-beer is distilled.

Seems to lack.

The past is too much with them and the folks are

So it's home noun and home again-

plough the rolling sea.

ocean tara, Where the vales are filled with vineyards and the

And twenty years from now, when the

# A HILLY TERRAIN

The Lucia left Cardenas, Cuba, about a month ago with a cargo of rum for Rio de Janeiro, and, according to her skipper, was driven out of her course by a gale," says the report. That as in the old wheeze is the skipper's story and he's going to

On the Congressional Limited

Seen this new shore?" "What show's that?"

'Ole, 'The Better 'Ole,' 'The Better

"Sure, 'The Better "Ole."

"Hole, See? 'The Better Hole,' really,

"Sure 'Better 'Ole ! !

"Kind of a war play-comedy-all that

"Darned funny show."

In the sweet Pontenazan,

"A 'dud,' " said Representative Gallivan, business of furnishing future protection, | "is a flivver explosive, and most of the are no petted favorite of the Army, but

> makes one think that there is a new general order in effect, which reads that all commissioned officers below the grade of First Lieutenant must wear Sam Browne

suppose," says Doug, "that means he fought. in the Battle of the Meuse.' Again there is talk of changing the na-

Into, of course, the perennial may-I-not.

# -From The Chicago News

POOR SERVICE

# The Truth About Russia

To the Editor of The Tribune. S PR: I must express to you the gratifi-cation felt by all loyal Russians at your publication of accurate and just

information concerning Russia. Much of To the Editor of The Tribune. this information is exceedingly painful to us, but we can endure it better than we can endure the coquetting with Bolshevism indulged in by some of your contemporaries. It is well that Americans should see the picture of Bolshevik crime and tyranny painted by the Dutch Minister at Petrograd in the article, "An Equality of Mud and Misery," in your issue of Februthe spread of this vile disease in their own

We Russians are deeply affronted by the proposal to meet Bolshevik representatives at Prinkipo. It is a gratuitous insult to all those loyal men and women who have endured every trial for the cause of the Allies, who for their loyalty have now lost everything-even their native land-and who now see their relatives and friends tortured and slaughtered by the despoilers of their country.

What makes this proposal especially hard to bear is that the Bolshevik criminals in accepting it offer to buy this recognition by the Allies and America. They offer to do this by the payment of Russian bonds and by the granting of Russian concessions. Thus would they purchase immunity from punishment and an entrance into civilized circles with a portion of their plunder. They seek to fasten their yoke upon their unfortunate victims at the expense of these victims. It seems incredble that the Allies could be open to such

We know that Russia will come back, strong and unified, to be a great power, if generation seems too absurd to be treated | Europe or in Asia were not also operative not the great power of Europe. The insult seriously, and yet, by his reference to the will not be forgotten, but will rankle for , years in the Russian breast. It may be costly indeed to those who posed as advocate the same procedure as applicable ported in various parts of the country since friends of Russia and then deserted her to the entire country. Modern quarantine the disease swept over the United Stateto her enemies. We feel it our duty to measures contemplate the application of as an epidemic. make every effort to avert this untoward | measures known and demonstrated to be of result, which is evidenced by the growing | practical value. In establishing a quarandislike of America to be noted in Russia to-day, for we believe Russia and America should be friends, and not enemies. We are, therefore, grateful to The Tribune for are. therefore, grateful to The Tribune for making clear the issues and showing that, in spite of the action at Paris, the real of standing will contend that the causative organism of influenza is known. Hence, organism of influenza is known. Hence, the real organism organism organism organism organism organism organ America does not sympathize with the Soviet government or desire to deal with it.

A. D. SEMENOFFSKY. President General Committee of Russian National Defence, New York, Feb. 11, 1919.

# Planets, Not Groundhogs

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I generally read your editorials, fluenza of the "non-epidemic" type. which are reprinted on the editorial page of "The Buffalo Evening News." I wish to make some comment on the one in "The Evening News" yesterday called "Weather Sharps." In Annie Besant's essay on "The Law of Destiny," are the following words: "The inviolableness of natural order: the Rahway likes to hurry things along. To a | exactitude of national laws; the utter trustworthiness of nature—these are the strong

foundations of the universe." I have been trying to find a natural law reply so that I can send the information to which will explain the reason why the last winter was exceptionally cold and this winter so far is exceptionally warm. My theory is that when the planets of our solar system are in a position to shine on this earth, they also transmit heat in suf- through laboratory methods, and the sick ficient quantity to increase the total vol-

ume of caloric on this earth. We have lived in Buffalo twenty-eight years and this week is the warmest first week of February in all that time, and the present moment Jupiter and two other case may be. planets are shining overhead and Venus is already mounting in the evening sky.

A year ago, I think I am correct in snying, no planet was shining on this earth When I came to this country forty years age I met an Englishman who said that the business panic of 1857 stopped nearly every mill in New England, and they remained shut down all the following winter, and the weather was so mild that winter that they sat out in the woods playing cards all the winter long.

I suppose the astronomers can hark back and find out the position of the planets toward this earth during the winter of 1857 and 1858, and if at that time they were shining on this earth to the same extent that they are now it should bear out my TOM FITTON. theory. Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1919.

Coffee Ousts Booze

suggested by the news that Porto Rico is consuming 50 per cent more coffee torestaurants are charging 10 cents a cupright where the coffee comes from.

(From The Boston Globe)

What may happen in this country is

# Influenza "Just Growed"

Surgeon General Blue suggests the epidemic may not have been imported.

SIR: My attention has been directed to the views of Dr. George E. Vincent with | seamen cannot be kept on board ship unrespect to the necessity for a national Sec- | der such conditions except by guards, and retary of Health, and especially to that here again would be a defect, since the part of the interview touching on the pos- guard must necessarily come from person sibility of preventing the introduction of influenza into this country by means of adequate quarantine provisions.

There is, to my mind, no question as to he advisability of having a strong national present in adjacent countries for several health organization, and advocates of enlargement of the Federal health service should find ample argument in support thereof without introducing such fallacies as presented in Dr. Vincent's interview. Propaganda often serves most worthy causes, but the proponents of a Department of Health should rest their case on its merits without resorting to unsound or specious arguments.

This criticism of alleged deficiency in the public health agencies of the country is well calculated to impair the confidence of the public in those agencies which should protect the country against the invasion of epidemic maladies wherever and whenever preventive measures are possible. I am constrained, however, to point out that the opinions expressed in the interview are indicative of a total lack of understanding of the principles involved in the application

Any argument for the enforcement non-intercourse quarantine in this age and | sume that any natural causes operative in non-intercourse quarantine established at Bethel, Me., Dr. Vincent would seem to tine, it is first necessary to have some definite standard by which a disease can be readily recognized, either a clinical or a bacteriological standard. In the case of there can be no determination of what is or what is not influenza by means of laboratory methods. As to the determination ! of the disease through clinical evidence, it is well known that influenza varies according to whether it is a mild or severe type, and that in the absence of an epidemic of the disease, many cases at the | been the case. present time and in the past that have been diagnosed as influenza would ordinarily have been diagnosed as a common "cold," bronchitis, pneumonia, or a case of in- | this country, with the sole exception o

Another factor that would seriously interfere with the practical application of quarantine measures is that of "carriers." Although the virus of the disease has not definitely been identified, there can be little doubt that a certain percentage of travellers when exposed to the infection may, although themselves immune, carry the methods employed at Bethel, Mc., for virus in their person, and the same condi- | preventing the introduction of influenza is tion might well obtain among recovered | rather unfortunate, in so far as serving to

As illustrative of practical quarantine methods I may cite the procedure for the prevention of the introduction of cholera. In this disease we have a definite diagnosis can be isolated until recovery. The employment of laboratory methods demonstrates beyond any doubt as to whether a person is free from the cholera organism. Those in contact with cholera cases can be readily corresponding week a year ago it was 10 examined and proved to be either capable degrees below zero the whole week. At the of conveying the infection or not, as the

The same general principles obtain in regard to yellow fever and to plague. In those diseases preventive measures can be applied which will assure almost absolute prevention of the spread of the disease with practically no interference with com-It must necessarily be taken into consideration that the stoppage of commerce might well produce a condition of affairs far worse than the actual introduction of the disease. Non-intercourse quarantine isolation of a country from commercial relations with the rest of the world is not only impracticable, but it is indefensible, and under the conditions was first to offer his services to his coun which have obtained during the past two years, it is, of course, unthinkable.

Would Dr. Vincent suggest that during August or September last year returning troops from Europe be not allowed to land; that ships carrying supplies essential to the presecution of the war be held in quarantine; that the crews be not allowed ashore, nor any one from ashore be permitted on board ship? Possibly it might be argued that there was some practical day than she did before the island "went | way by which the crews of incoming vesboard such ships, and at the same time tail?

cargoes loaded or unloaded. Such a plan is wholly impracticable and has been demon an article published in The Tribune | stated so times without number when vesby Mr. Kendrick Richard, presenting | sels lie alongside dock. In actual practice

> Another feature that must be considered is that influenza is pandemic thoughout the world, and undoubtedly will continue months or a year, and any measure to be successful would have to be continued throughout a very long period.

> I am constrained to the belief that no one with any practical experience in san tary matters, particularly with respect to quarantine administration, would have the temerity to say that our present knowledge of influenza would have made it humanly possible to exclude the infection from this

I desire to point out, however, that there s no evidence that influenza was actually introduced into the United States. Th nited States was swept by an epidemic of influenza in the latter '80s and early '90s in the same way the rest of the world was ravaged. Since that time the infection has remained quiescent or existed in an attenuated form, and from some natura cause with which we are not acquainted the virus acquired a marked increase in virulence, but there is no reason to as in the United States. The morbidity statistics of this country indicate that a large number of cases of influenza have been re

As a matter of fact, the United States census reports of 1916 show that in the registration area there were 18,886 deaths from influenza. In a recent report by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs there is an

I do not maintain that there is any ev dence to show that the present epidemic of influenza is due to an increased viru lence of the disease which we ordinarily have been considering influenza, but I do assert that there is, on the other hand, no evidence to show that this could not have

The United States Public Health Service which controls all quarantine stations of the Port of New York, has always adopted and enforced preventive measures that are of known or probable value, but it does not purpose to enforce any irrational procedure with the sole object of avoiding criticism, however unjust or unfounded it

Dr. Vincent's reference to the nuccessful prove his point. As a matter of fact, whatever was done at Bethel only served to delay the introduction. Bethel to-day is hav ing the same experience as other places, there having been 154 cases of influenca

in that town to date, and reports indicate that the epidemic is on the increase RUPERT BLUE Surgeon-General United States Public

# Washington, Feb. 14, 1919. For a "Roosevelt Legion"

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: In reading that some of the returned soldiers have taken steps toward organic ing the veterans of the great war into body similar to the Grand Army of the Republic, it occurs to me to ask what more fitting tribute could be offered in recognition and appreciation of the work of our beloved Theodore Roosevelt, in arousing the national conscience to its duty in th war, than to name this organization "The Roosevelt Legion," or "The Legion of Roose

It is impossible to separate his name from America's part in this war. He it was who first sent out the call "To arms!" He try. For two years before America awokhe was awake and fighting the good fight and as surely as any man who died in battle Theodore Roosevelt gave his life to the chuse. Truly our American heroes are Roosevelt's Legion, those who sleep is France and those who are still with us

Deep Sea Milking

New York, Feb. 12, 1919.

(From The Detroit Fire Press) The whale is said to yield a barrel of dry," so that prices have gone up and the sels might have been confined to the ships milk at a milking. But what happens to and persons on shore not permitted on the milker if she gets careless with her